

42612 to 42630—Continued.

lanceolate, acuminate; peduncles solitary, each carrying a many-flowered umbel. Fruit glabrous. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 2, p. 722, 1879.)

42613. *BRASSAIOPSIS SPECIOSA* Dec. and Planch. Araliaceæ.

Frequently found from Nepal and Assam to Chittagong. A small tree of almost palmlike character, scarcely branched, and leafy only at the extremity of the branches. The leaves are large, on long petioles, swollen at the base, digitate, consisting of about seven large leaflets which are oblong-lanceolate and glabrous. Racemes 4 to 5 feet long, pendent from the apex of the stem, and bearing at the end of the branches large densely-flowered umbels of a brownish or yellowish green color. One-seeded, subglobose fruits. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 4804, as *Hedera glomerulata*; and *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 2, p. 737.)

42614. *BYTTNERIA ASPERA* Colebr. Sterculiaceæ.

"A climbing shrub of the central and eastern Himalayas up to 4,000 feet, the Khasia Hills, the tropical forests of Burma, and the Andamans. It forms often a very dense growth, and has large fruit with strong spikes." (*Gamble, A Manual of Indian Timbers*, 2d ed., p. 105.)

42615. *CAMPANULA COLORATA* Wall. Campanulaceæ. Bellflower.

The deep-colored bellflower from the high altitudes of India and Afghanistan is variable in its growth, sometimes erect, at others trailing. A desirable ornamental for rock gardens. The slender stems are much branched and grow to a length of 2 feet. The leaves are broadly oval or ovate-lanceolate, and sessile or attenuated into a short footstalk. The flowers are bell shaped, deep bright purple, the tube being rather elongated and the lobes rather large, spreading. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 4555.)

42616. *DISPORUM CALCARATUM* D. Don. Convallariaceæ.

"This species, remarkable for the length of the spurs at the base of the sepals, was collected by Mr. Gomez on the Jentya Hills in Sylhet, a mountainous region on the northeastern frontier of Bengal. The flowers, which appear in May, are apparently of a green color, and vary from two to five in the umbel. The leaves are altogether sessile, not being narrowed at the base as in most of the other species. The inflorescence, as in the rest of the genus, is really terminal, although from the prolongation of the branches beyond it, it has the appearance of being lateral." (*D. Don*, in *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*, vol. 18, p. 516, 1841.)

42617. *GAULTHERIA TRICHOPHYLLA* Royle. Ericaceæ.

A low evergreen shrub of densely tufted habit, 3 to 6 inches high, spreading by means of underground shoots; stems wiry and slender, bristly. Leaves narrow, glossy dark green above, pale beneath. Flowers solitary in the leaf axils; corolla pink, one-sixth of an inch long and wide, bell shaped. Fruit blue-black. Native of the Himalayas up to 13,000 feet. It is a dainty plant suitable for the rock garden and pleasing for the bright green of its foliage and neat habit. Propagated by cuttings and division. (Adapted from *W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 582.)